supward of \$600,000, and is increasing by \$50,000 a year. Four years ago he was on a chain gang on the streets of Omaha. Neb...

and three years ago he was tending bar on the Barbary Coast of San Francisco's water front. He told me in detail the story of his rise in worldly riches one day last summer at Dawson. worldly riches one day last summer at Dawson.

liest youth was when he sailed out through the Golden Gate. The whaler cruised about the Aleutian Islands, and in May, 1897, touched at St. Michael. Flaherty was seriously ill with typhoid fever and he was left there, apparently to die. It was two days after the whaler had sailed before he recovered enough from delirium to know where he was, and that he had been left behind at a Godforsaken whating port at the mouth of the Yukon River. When he had been nursed to health by some

Esquimaux fishermen, he began to look around for any sort of work to earn money to get back to the States. Suddenly the news came down the Yukon River that wonderfully rich gold diggings had been struck in the Klondike creeks, at the headwaters of the Yukon. A score of men at St. Michael started at once in a little skiff up the river to Dawson. Flaherty was among them. He had but \$2 In his pocket and the clothes on his back when he started for the Klondike gold field. He cooked for his comrades and did general work to pay his passage. Arrived at Dawson, Sandy Flaherty got a job as cook in a rough sawed pine barn that answered as boarding house. His pay was \$60 a week and his own board and lodging. One of the men who came to the boarding house for meals was an original Klondiker. He had two claims on Dominion Creek. One day he had delirium tremens and Sandy sursed him to health. To reward his two claims. Sandy gave up his job as He worked day and night, scarcely stopping to sleep two hours out of twenty-four, so anxowned. Before the cold weather set in, in October, 1897, he had dug down to bedrock on his creek bench claim, and was panning spent a dime unnecessarily, and early Klon-dikers still tell how hard he worked with pick

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ALASKA'S SUDDENLY RICH.

PROPLE WHO HAVE LEAPED PROZ

POVERTY TO WEALTH.

The whalers and Innuits, when it was whispered about that the natives on Cape Nome had found gold nuggets a few months before. Anderson organized a party, and although it was late in the season, and there was danger of being frozen in the lee miles from St. Michael, several ex-Klondikers accompanied the Lutheran mission—Ny across Norton Sound to Cape Nome. The party found the benches of the Cape Nome or several ex-Klondikers accompanied the Lutheran mission—Ny across Norton Sound to Cape Nome. The party found the benches of the Cape Nome they had imagined, and they would not risk a chance location of placer claims there when they had departed for St. Michael. So Anderson and the Aleutian Islands were not the extraordinary golden placers, but the men who have leaped from poverty into large wealth. And the way the newly-made rich men up in Alaska live and spend their money is, in some instances, even more interesting than the ways they came quickly to have princely incomes.

"For instance, there is Sandy Flaherty, the king of the placers on Dominion Creek in the Klondike country. I suppose that any one in Dawson would say that Sandy's wealth is upward of \$600,000, and is increasing by \$60,000 a year Four years ago he was on a chain gang on the streets of Omaha, Neb.

And they are read a few months before. Anderson support that the and in balaices in operation there last summer. He claimed seven acres of land in what is now the heart of Nome, and his claim heart of Nome, and his claim heart of Nome, and his claim heart of Nome in Seven and the species and that any one last now the heart of Nome, and his claim heart of Nome, and his claim heart of Nome has seen and the provided for six months, and they are read in the season, and then the ways they came of the cape to me.

The what he made a few months are companied to the the word of the first of the creek benches.

"Anderson and Isnael seven acres of land in what is now the heart of Nome, a

He told me in detail the story of his rise in worldly riches one day last summer at Dawson. He never knew who his parents were. He was left, when a baby a few weeks old, on this tapes of a county almshouse a Moberly. Mo. That was in 1890. An old pauper weman in the almshouse named May Flaherty took pity on the walf and asked to be his foster mother. So the child became known as Sandy Flaherty took pity on the walf and asked to be his foster mother. So the child became known as Sandy Flaherty took pity on the walf and asked to be his foster mother. There is the boy larned to read and write by instruction by the caramaker's seven and eighthey-tear-old boys. Thereigarmaker deci, the home was broken up, and Flaherty had to get a naw place to work. The away for two rears and he labored in pretty lowly walks of life from direst recessity. He was arrested in Omaha for vagrancy in 1968, and worked two weeks in the chain gang. He was arrested in Omaha for vagrancy in 1968, and worked it we weeks in the chain gang. He beat his way to Scattle. There he lived with half-breed Slwash Indians, and got a living by fishing and cooking for a camp of fisher services who were about to sail for the Beling and Arctic seas on a year's cruise. Sandy Flaherty ment and surface down that the same of the rivited down the coast to San Francisco, and there he fell in with some whalers who were about to sail for the Beling and Arctic seas on a year's cruise. Sandy Flaherty profiled the was surre of steady employment and sure board and lodging for twelves who were about to sail for the Beling and Arctic seas on a year's cruise. Sandy Flaherty profiled the was surre of steady employment and sure board and lodging for twelves who were about to sail for the Beling and Arctic seas on a year's cruise. Sandy Flaherty profiled the was surred of steady employing the profiled with the sold profiled to the same profiled to the was surred to steady employing the profiled profiled to the same profiled to the same profiled profiled to the same profiled pr

In the last four years and business methods she is going to increase her wealth during the next few years. She is at Dawson City. Her histand was a scamengmeer in the employ of the Maskan mining ways and business methods she is going to increase her wealth during the next few years. She is at Dawson City. Her histand was a scamengmeer in the employ of the Maskan Commercial Company and she and her hisband lived at St. Michael two summer seasons, returning to Sika, Alaska, in the winter. Mr. Danvers was killed in an accident on the scamer Weare at Circle City to get the body of her hisband she head of the finding of gold on the Klondike Creek. Dawson then consisted of ride shantles and Ladwe's saw mill. She decided to stop at Dawson and earn her living by cooking and menditar for the miners who were flocking there from all the Yukon River causes. Her enthusiasm was infectious. She got \$1,200 worth of pine lumber on credit from the saw mill for a boarding house, and she had credit at the merchandise store for food. Her saw mill for a boarding house, and she had credit at the merchandise store for food. Her was to the saw mill for a boarding house, and she had credit at the merchandise store for food. Her was success from the day it opened for business. She had three rooms were five pine bunks in tiers. These were turnished with dry most and blankets. Mrs. Danvers had altogether sixty such bunks. Her charge for sleeping there was \$1 a night or \$5 a week. For a year none was ever vacant. After a few months she added a few more, and they, too, were always occupied. Her meals generally consisted of stewed dried fruit, dry coddish, herring, salt pork bacen, bread, oatmeal, and commercial company and many at time. She was occupied to the fact the fact of the first that gold-crays and instance. The first she should happen upon a betting of the sount defined to the excellent so one of the first to exist species on the early or the fairly and the first was of the first that gold do not the each proving the first was of the

-Risks of Watching the Sheep in the Mountains-How Tarf is Cut-Beginnings of Fortunes-Eyes Turned on America. A pleasant life and a wholesome one is that of the rising youth in our mountains. His feet are strangers to shoes till he is "a brave lump of a garsien"-18 or 14 years old. He would not tolerate such incumbrances. He can skip over moor and mountain, and hop over gravelly ground and strong slope in his hardy bare feet with the ease of the mountain sheep which he follows. At home and abroad -at school, at market and at mass, alikehis feet know not brogues. He is as fleet as a goat upon the hills, and can scour the low-

lands like a moor fire. Till a generation ago he got his first fitting of brogues from the brogue seller in the fair. The brogue maker then made a pile of single brogues of all sizes, and, filling a creel with a collection of them, carried them into the fair. The buyer had the whole stock to choose from and fitted each foot in turn and at his pleasure.

As our people have the highest regard for learning, the youngsters are at an early age turned out and off, their two, three, four and

he was more than duplicating his Dawson wealth-getting at None last summer. When I came away from Nome last October he was planning to spend some \$20,000 on a mammoth dance ball, saloon and gambling hall at None, when the summer season of 1900 opened.

Mrs. Dauvers is probably the richest woman either in Klondike or at Cape Nome. Sile has made every dime of her \$150,000 or \$175,000 in the last four years and with her knowledge of Alaskan mining ways and business methods of Alaskan mining ways and business methods she is going to increase her wealth during the she is going to increase her wealth during the she is going to increase her wealth during the she is going to increase her wealth during the she is going to increase her wealth during the she is going to increase her wealth during the she is going to increase her wealth during the she is going to increase her wealth during the she is going to increase her wealth during the she was a she corn. The fock of sheep upon the hills must be gone after once a day, seen, counted, and turned back from neighboring marshes. This task generally falls to the well-grown boy. Lest he should happen upon a patch of hungry grass, his mother puts in his pocket a wedge of the she was a probably the corn.

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DONEGAL MOUNTAIN BOYS.

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the big farmers for good and prepare to set out for America, that land to which all Irish eyes turn.

There are parts of our county—the very poorest—from which every able bodied boy sand man migrates early in June, to win the harvest in the Scottian lowlands. With his little red bundle and his sickle, each Joins a band bound for the ports of Derry. They travel on foot the thirty or forty Irish miles —almost always accomplishing the Journey in one day. After some months they train back again into their own valley, brown, hale, happy and wealthy with the wealth of twenty, thirty and even sometimes forty dollars—more than enough to pay the rent, and quite early enough to begin a late harvest of their own.

Though the winter is the time of Brian's ease and amusements—when he attends the nightly dance or raffle, wedding, christening or spree, or joins the story-telling circle by a neighbor's fireside—he does not neglect his sports around the summer—his football, his "cannan,"—shinny—and hurting—hares and rabbits—and his courting—all which he enjoys to the fullest in the glorious, long and sunny Sunday evenings that seem to fail with God's benison on our valleys and on our moors, and our god's own smile.

POWER IN A POUND OF COAL. Vast Amount of Work That Can Be Got Out of a Handful of Black Diamonds.

From Cassier's Magazine. If you raise 330 pounds 100 feet high in one minute, you have done 33,000 foot-pounds of work in a minute, and this is called one horse power. When we have weight, distance and time we have the three elements which constitute a measure of work by which two men or two horses or two machines can be compared. This had been done for some time before men began to realize that there was a distinct relation between such units of work and quanti-

Count Rumford first attempted to measure this by determining the quantity of heat which was evolved in the boring of a cannon at the arsenal at Munich, Germany. Other observers followed him, and finally adopted what is known as the mechanical convalent of heat, namely, 778 feet-pounds.

power contained in one pound of coal, he simply crushes his coal to a fine powder and takes a small quantity of it which he carefully weighs. and by chemical means, burns under water. Having previously determined the states in 1820 was about 6,000,000 equivalent the finds its temperature of this water. he finds its temperature after this quantity of persons were employed, the two kinds of power and the finds its temperature after this quantity of persons were employed, the two kinds of power and the finds its temperature after this quantity of persons were employed. he finds its temperature after this quantity of coal has been burned in it, and then figures out that if the small pinch of coal which he burnt adds so much temperature to the small quantity of water, a pound of the coal will add a proportionate quantity to a larger weight of water.

Let us, for the purpose of what follows, take a cound of what we will call average coal, containing, say, 10,000 heat units. This would be somewhat smaller in size than a man's fist. If we could burn this pound of coal completely and entirely under water and let all its heat go into the water, we could raise the temperature of 625 pounds of water 16 degrees.

Picture to yourself that you have a bathtub 5 feet long, 2 feet wide, and filled 1 foot deep with water, and that this water has a temperature of 64 degrees. If the pound of coal could be completely burned in that water and all on afterward is suddenly overcome with hun. the heat thereby evolved could be imparted to this body of water, the latter would have become 16 degrees hotter, i. e. it would be a become 16 degrees hotter. I. e., it would be a comfortable bath at 80 degrees Fabr. This does not seem like very much work, but it gives a fair measure of the quantity of heat which slumbers in the lump of coal.

The 10,000 heat units in this one pound of coal which we found sufficient to warm our bath, if expended in mechanical work, would give us 230 horse power. Watt, the father of the mod-

Improved Consular Service, Wider Har-kets, a Nicaraguan Canal, Pacific Cables, &c. The Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress

at its eleventh annual session, recently closed at Houston. Tex., considered a number of questions of interest not only to the section of the country which receives the particular attentien of the congress, but to the country at large as well. The congress was largely attended and the people of Houston opened their doors hospitably and received the thanks of the visitors for the welcome given them. The delegates were also entertained by neighboring towns, where they went on excursions by invitation. Representatives were in attendance from sixteen States of the Transmississippi territory. Colorado, Utah, Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Nebraska, Missouri, Wyoming, lowa and Kansas answered at the first roll call.

Mayor S. H. Brashear of Houston in welcoming the congress said: "Every heart in this

in the annals of the world."

President Stannard of the congress in his

In an address on "Wider Markets and How to Attain Them." F. B. Thurber of the United States Export Association said

requent periods of overstocked home mar kets, idle mills and commercial crises. On horse power is equivalent to the power of six men. If the work of 63.481 men in the flo mills of the United States is supplemented with

which we found a sexpended in mechanical work, would give as expended in mechanical work, would give as expended in mechanical work, the father of the median to raise 320 pounds 100 feet high in one clent to raise 320 pounds 100 feet high in one minute, and hence he called this quantity of minute, and hence he called this quantity of work performed in this time one horse power. We must remember, however, that the horse will not be raising constantly, for after each hoist the repe and hooks must be again lowholst the repeated to meet the enlarged demands of manking. The farmers of the United States and the subject of the first one of the city than every other founder and I saw the coronact of the city than every other founder and I saw the city than every other founder and I saw the city than every other founder and I saw the coronact of the city than every other founder and I saw the city than every other founder and I saw the city than every other founder. The best heap in the work from one of the lowhols and there as I o

SAVED BY HIS WIFE'S SPIRIT.

and Then He Became Wealthy. "If there is any man in this city who has the idea of quitting this earth by setting his

time of exit instead of waiting for it bravely. I want to just say to him, 'Hold on, and you'll get better luck than you ever dreamed of." The man who was speaking was in a downtown business office, talking with three ac quaintances whom he had met by appoint ment, coming from the West to do so. He had the hall-mark of a prosperous man but around the eyes were the broken lines

where sometimes mental trouble had done its work and left its signature, that all might see who was the maker of the etching. "I went over to Brooklyn to-day," continue the man; "I haven't been there in many years." Then he became slient and his friends waited.

Again he talked. "Perhaps you will care to hear a story of man who has had a strange experience, whose life was saved by the most undecipherable

"I came to New York," he began, "about

help my father. He proposed that I let him

set me up in business in New York, where

the type, cases, and necessary stock, and I

could pay him 6 per cent. on the investment

and pay up for the plant as fast as I could.

was doubtful of the chance that a perfec-

stranger in so big a city would stand with

those composing rooms already established,

but he braced me up by saying that about

all the printers and magazine publishers, as

well as the trade journal men were in his power

as he had mortgages on their stock, and that

he could throw enough business into my hands

to keep me going till I got well established.

So I moved my family to Brooklyn, although

there were only two of us to come. My wife

was a Down East girl, who had always been

one of those mother's girls: I guess she loved

twenty years ago, after having seen my old

miracle possible.

father ruined by a scoundrel, and all I poscity bids you godspeed in your efforts to fursessed dumped into the financial hole that ther develop this grand Western empire; and held all my family worldly possessions. I Texas-whose blood-bought victory at San had no idea what to do until a wealthy type-Jacinto meant the acquisition of nearly half founder who had been helped in his struggling of the Trans-Mississippi country-pledges her days by my father came forward and made efforts to the mutual prosperity and happiness an offer to help me, so that, he said, I might of that territory whose plenteous past and present are but the promise of a glory unequalled he said I could easily clear \$10,000 a year running a printing office; he would furnish all

ppening speech referred to the claim made by Texas that she could support 12,000,000 or 15,-000,000 of people, and said that a question arese as to what was to be done with such wealth of production.

"Power and machinery brought to bear upon our wonderful natural resources have so increased production that wider markets are necessary if we would escape in the future more

be work of 38,000,000 arch, while only 4,4,0,888 persons were employed, the two kinds of power having a ratio of 8 to 1.

The civilized world, with the United States leading, is yearly doing a greater amount of useful work, while Asia does no more than it did a thousand years ago. This fact alone will explain the demand for the 'open door' and the increasing world domination of the machineusing nations. This exhibit furnishes the answer to the inquiry of one of our statesmen. What do we care for abroad?

In legislative halls and in the jury box we find a considerable element of hostility to our railroad interests. They are looked upon by some as the original trusts, but they have done more to develop the United States than any other single agency, and the great need of large sections of country is more railroads. In our foreign commerce the large organizations of capital known as 'trusts' are doing a work in extending American markets.

organizations of capital known as 'trusts' are doing a work in extending American markets that it would be impossible for smaller units of capital to accomplish."

Prof. Waterhouse of St. Louis, speaking upon Trade with the Orient, 'said,' Though the United States far surprasses Great Britain in wealth, yet England has always maintained its commercial supremacy. But this ascendancy she will not much longer retain. In 1880, the exports of demestic merchandise from the United States and the United Kingdom was less than \$24,500,000. In a very few years the United States will stand at the head of the world, not only in opulence, but also in trade. "Look here, you haven't been trying to get world, not only in opulence, but also in trade." These islands will yield all the productions of the equitorial zone. Probably the bulk of our tea and raw silk will continue to be imported from China and Japan, but rice, suzar, coffee.

TOPERA, April 27.—A Santa Fé engineer named Fullen concluded to go through bankruptey. He did not have money to pay the required court costs and he borrowed \$25 of a friend. In his schedule of liabilities he included the \$25 which he had borrowed of his friend to have the costs.

A DEAL IN FEATHER BOAS.

AROWING HOW TO MAKE MONEY OUT OF A PAWNBROKER

Goods That May Be Pledged for More Then Their Cost A Double Profit in Them Some times The Business of Advantage to

Wholesale Dealers in Some Cases. "I read with a great deal of interest the count of the life of this man Edward Wilde, who made his living by inducing pawnbrokers to lend him more money on jewelry than he had to pay for it," said the junior partner in a blg commercial house in this city. "From all accounts, this man Wilde was too smart & fellow to die the way he did, but his biographer made a mistake when he said that he was the originator of the scheme of making a living out of pawnbrokers which he described. There were others before him, and unless I am very much mistaken they are in the business yet Maybe the article in THE SUN will break up the business, although I hope not, for it has become quite a factor in my own bustness.

"As you probably know there are certain times in the year when big wholesale houses get rid of all the surplus stock that has accumulated on their shelves. In order to get rid of the stuff, to make room for the new styles, we are always ready to sacrifice it at almost any price. As a rule we sell it in small lets to retailers in little villages and towns, who manage to get rid of it at a profit. In the fall of 1897 a sharp-faced little man came to me and wanted to know if I had any belts that I wanted to get rid of. It happened that I had a hundred dozen on the shelves and I needed the room they took up. I was ready to sell them at almost any price, and praised the stuff in the hope that I could get him to take a few dozen. What was my surprise to have the carted them away, getting them for just about half of what we paid for them at the beginning of the season.

"For the next few seasons that fellow came around and took all of my surplus stock of my hands. He was never particular about the price, always paying what I asked. Sometimes he was alone and sometimes he had a couple of other fellows with him. I finally made up my mind that there were several of them in partnership, but for the life of me I couldn't imagine how the crowd got rid of

there were only two of us to come. My wile was a pown East girl, who had slways been one of those mother's girls: I guess she loved me as well as any wife ever did but she loved her mother, who was a saint, with an affection just as tender if it was different. So when we were estallished in our new home, she must have suffered acutely from loneliness and stranceness, but she never let me know it.

—I ran that composine room four years, and if I go to hell when I die I ought in common justice to have four years taken off my sentence, for I was in hell every minute of the time. I had the plant all going, a good foreman, a full force of compositors, the latest and best type, cuts, rules ortanents and all I lacked to get that ten thousand a year was a contract. I asked the type-founder's advers an total lacked the type-founder's adverse as to where I should get jobs. He told me to look for work. Go out and walk the city over and tind work,' said my capitains,' a man can't get business in this city sitting in his office waiting for somebody to humber him on. Some one be responsible for the timishing of the work on time. I asked my benefactor, the type-founder's little time of the work on time. I asked my benefactor, the type-founder's little time of the work on time. I asked my benefactor, the type-founder's work from Riderich have you? That won't do, they are customers of Rule & Gothie's composing rooms and that firm buys all their type of me. I can't have some one be responsible for the timishing of the work on time. I asked my benefactor, the type-founder's work from Riderich have you? That won't do, they are customers of Rule & Gothie's composing rooms and that firm buys all their type of me. I can't have your type for the proposition of the plant of the work work from hew concerns and some overflow work from new concerns and some overflow work from n

"I came to my senses in a hospital four weeks later. It was in this hospital that I met the man who, when we both left the institution, offered to take me West with him and give me employment. You all know here how I prespect to take me West with him and give me employment. You all know here how I prespect to the me the wanted to come, as she said, to see the house where she was born. We went to-day to take the bronch was bronched to take deals and prices for said he:

The no time to-day, now. I have to get into my togs and take my daughter out to a luncheon in her honor, given by a girl who was abroad with my girl for three years past."

A Queer Performance in the Pulpit.

From the Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

Chattannooa, Tenn., April 27.—The body of Private Hugh Ragon, late of the Ninth United States Infantry, formerly of the Third Tennessee, who died in San Francisco a short time ago en route from the Philippines, where he had served for more than a year, arrived here to-day and the funeral occurred at the Hill City Church, a large detail from Company I, Sixth Regiment, N. G. S. T., and from the local camp of the veterans of the Spanish, American and the left and character should be a warning to the soldiers who remain. At this point of the services the soldier boys in a man arose in their seats and left the church in a body. The sermon greated great indignation, it being claimed that the young man has been really very exemplary. He had a devoted Christian moder, whe was present.